



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review b3

1 November 1990

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1 November 1990

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Terrorism Review

1 November 1990

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Greece: Terrorism Focusing Inward

Greek terrorists have focused their attacks since the first of the year on domestic targets, reflecting the mounting political and economic unrest that has beset the country over the past two years. Most of the attacks have been against Greek government officials and institutions. Nonetheless, a potential threat to US interests remains.

Highlights

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Nestor Paz Zamora Commission in Bolivia: The Threat to US Interests

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The Commission, ostensibly a new group, has demonstrated its capability to strike US targets by its bombing of the US Marine guard residence in October. The group's modus operandi is reminiscent of the Zarate Willka organization, and it may be an offshoot. Zarate Willka was behind the bombing of Secretary of State Schultz's motorcade in 1988 and the killing of two US Mormon missionaries and bombing of the US Embassy last year.

Chronology of Terrorism—1990

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Terrorism Review ^{b3}

1 November 1990

Focus

Greece: Terrorism Focusing Inward ^{b3}

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Greek terrorist groups have focused their attacks primarily against domestic targets since January 1989, a reflection of the mounting political and economic unrest that has beset the country over the past two years. The preponderance of these attacks by groups such as the Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) and Revolutionary Organization 17 November have been directed against Greek government officials and institutions. ^{b3}

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[REDACTED] Political corruption and instability, coupled with worsening economic conditions, are key issues cited by Greek terrorist groups in justifying their domestic target selections. The narrow victory of the conservative New Democracy Party over the Panhellenic Socialist Movement's near decade-long dominance of the Greek parliament took 11 months and three national elections to accomplish. Terrorist groups, as well as assorted leftist and anarchist cells, undertook attacks during this period designed to frustrate state security organs and to exacerbate public discontent with the inability of the political parties to form a majority government. ^{b3}

^{b3}
Both 17 November and ELA issued numerous proclamations venting their anger with the electoral system, so-called corrupt politicians, and the wealthy, whom 17 November and ELA charged with tax evasion and the exploitation of the Greek working class. ^{b1, b3}

^{b3}
In contrast, there appears to be a temporary lull in the number of attacks against US interests. Between January 1989 and late October 1990, for example, there were three such attacks, none resulting in casualties. This compares with at least five Greek terrorist attacks against US targets during 1987 and 1988, resulting in one death and numerous other casualties. Attacks included the bombing of two US Air Force buses and a popular nightclub frequented by US servicemen, as well as the assassination of US Navy Capt. William Nordgren. ^{b1, b3}

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*Major Greek Terrorist Incidents:
January 1989-October 1990*

1989

<i>10 January</i>	<i>17 November kills prosecutor Androulidakis.</i>
<i>18 January</i>	<i>17 November wounds prosecutor Tarasouleas.</i>
<i>23 January</i>	<i>1 May kills prosecutor Vernados.</i>
<i>23 February</i>	<i>17 November bombs three vacant apartments.</i>
<i>4 May</i>	<i>17 November attempted bombing of Minister for Public Order.</i>
<i>1 June</i>	<i>Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) bombs Justice building.</i>
<i>9 June</i>	<i>ELA sends two inert "letterbomb-type" devices to journalists.</i>
<i>13 June</i>	<i>ELA bombs three ministries: Justice, Public Order, and Interior.</i>
<i>9 September</i>	<i>Beach bombing on Lesbos claimed by Patriotic Antiregime Movement 89.</i>
<i>26 September</i>	<i>17 November kills New Democracy member of Parliament Bakogiannis.</i>
<i>16 October</i>	<i>Titan Cement Factory bombed; no claim.</i>
<i>22 October</i>	<i>Bomber killed while attempting to place device in political meetinghall on Lesbos.</i>
	<i>ELA places four bombs under USAF personnel vehicles; three bombs detonate.</i>
<i>1 November</i>	<i>1 May places bomb at the residence of the Chief of the Greek Police; bomb defused.</i>
<i>9 December</i>	<i>ELA bombs Greek European Economic Community offices and a police precinct.</i>

** Unless otherwise specified, all incidents took place in Athens.*

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25 December	17 November raids the military storage depot in Larissa, netting a large cache of weapons and ammunition.
1990	
3 February	17 November steals two bazookas from the National Military Museum.
6 February	Social Resistance firebombs Ministry of Trade.
13 February	Anticapitalist, Antiestablishment Struggle firebombs a USAF vehicle in Patras.
19 February	Revolutionary Struggle kills Dr. Maratos.
27 March	Social Resistance claims bombings of approximately 11 vehicles belonging to non-Western embassies.
3 April	ELA and 1 May jointly claim bombings in Athens and Thessaloniki against Ministries of National Economy, Industry, and Labor.
15 May	17 November detonates about 23 incendiary devices in affluent Athens suburb of Ekali.
24 May	Vehicles bombed/damaged in downtown Athens.
28 May	Vehicles bombed/damaged behind Athens Hilton Hotel.
1 June	Vehicles bombed/damaged in affluent Athens neighborhood.
10 June	17 November fires bazooka at the offices of Proctor and Gamble.
21 June	Three bombs destroy luxury vehicles.
1 July	Luxury vehicle bombed.
2 July	Revolutionary Organization People's Rage bombs three luxury vehicles and claims responsibility for car bombings since 24 May.

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Meanwhile, the conservative government of Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis is struggling to cope with Greece's terrorist problems. While the government has proposed strengthened counterterrorism legislation, it has met with strong opposition from the media and from leftist quarters. And, although the assassination of Mitsotakis's son-in-law and New Democracy parliamentarian Pavlos Bakogiannis sparked increased government funding for counterterrorism operations, there have been no arrests in connection with Greek terrorist attacks. Nevertheless, the government's most serious effort to date remains the establishment of the Directorate for Handling Special Violent Crimes (DAEEV), Greece's designated national counterterrorism unit.

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[REDACTED]

Despite the current focus on domestic targets by Greek terrorist groups, we believe the potential threat to US military and business interests has not diminished. In light of the closures of several US facilities on the Greek mainland and the bolstering of US military presence on the island of Crete, domestic terrorist groups may redirect their attacks to Crete. The terrorist group 17 November already has demonstrated its ability to conduct operations outside the Athens area with a successful raid on a Greek military depot in Larissa in December 1989. The group has the capability to strike both US military and commercial targets in Greece. Its bazooka rocket attack against the Athens offices of Procter and Gamble in June demonstrated its proficiency in standoff attacks. Moreover, the group's proclamations continue to taunt and vilify state security authorities and their "American agents of the CIA."

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Highlights ^{b3}

Significant Developments

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Middle East

Iran-France

Dissident Assassinated

An Iranian dissident leader of the Flag of Freedom Organization, Cyrus Elahi, was assassinated on 23 October in his Paris apartment. His body was discovered in the hallway entrance to his residence and there were no witnesses to the slaying.

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The dissident group has blamed the assassination on "terrorists of the Islamic Republic."

[REDACTED]

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Iraq

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Africa

Mauritania

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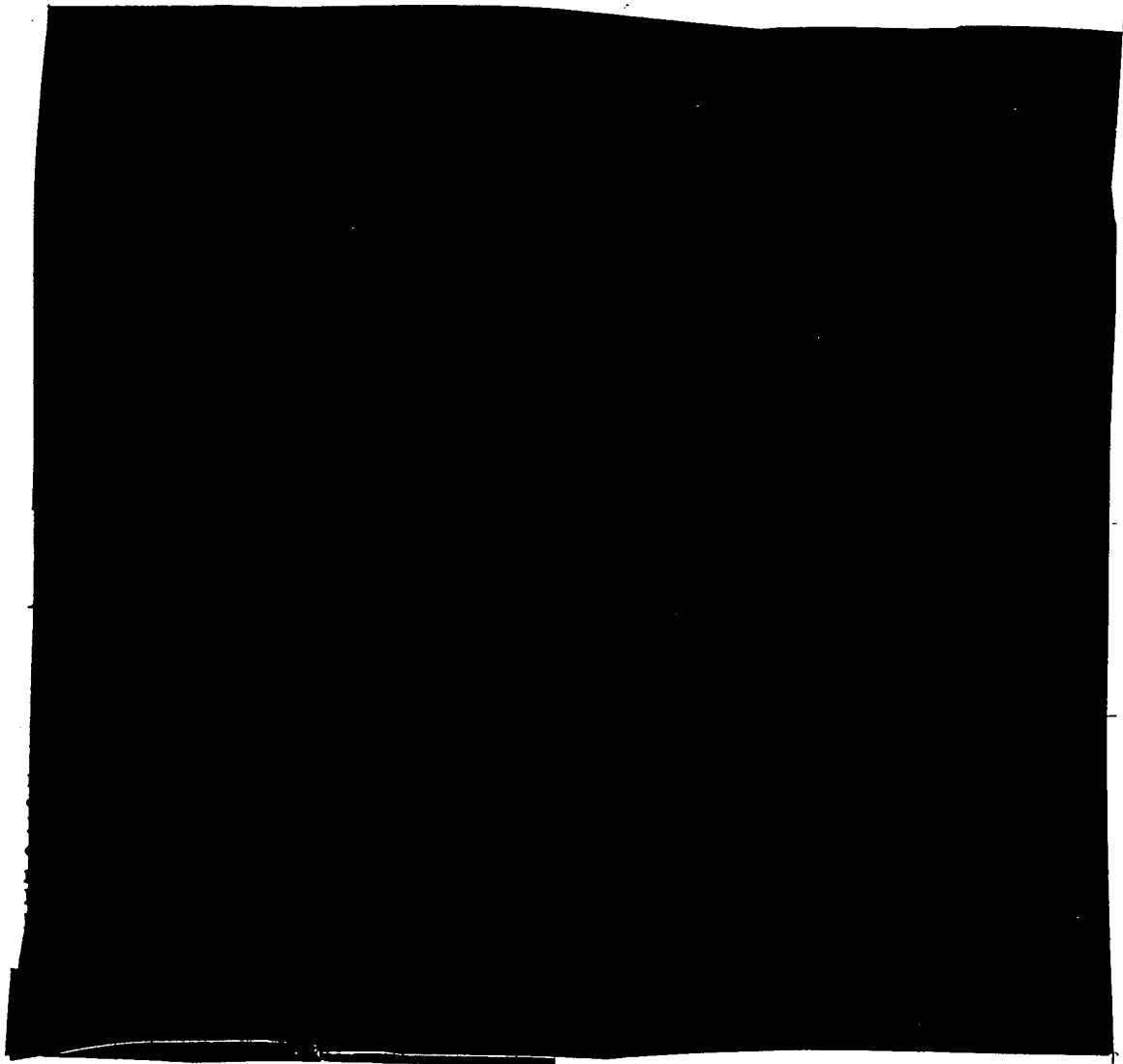
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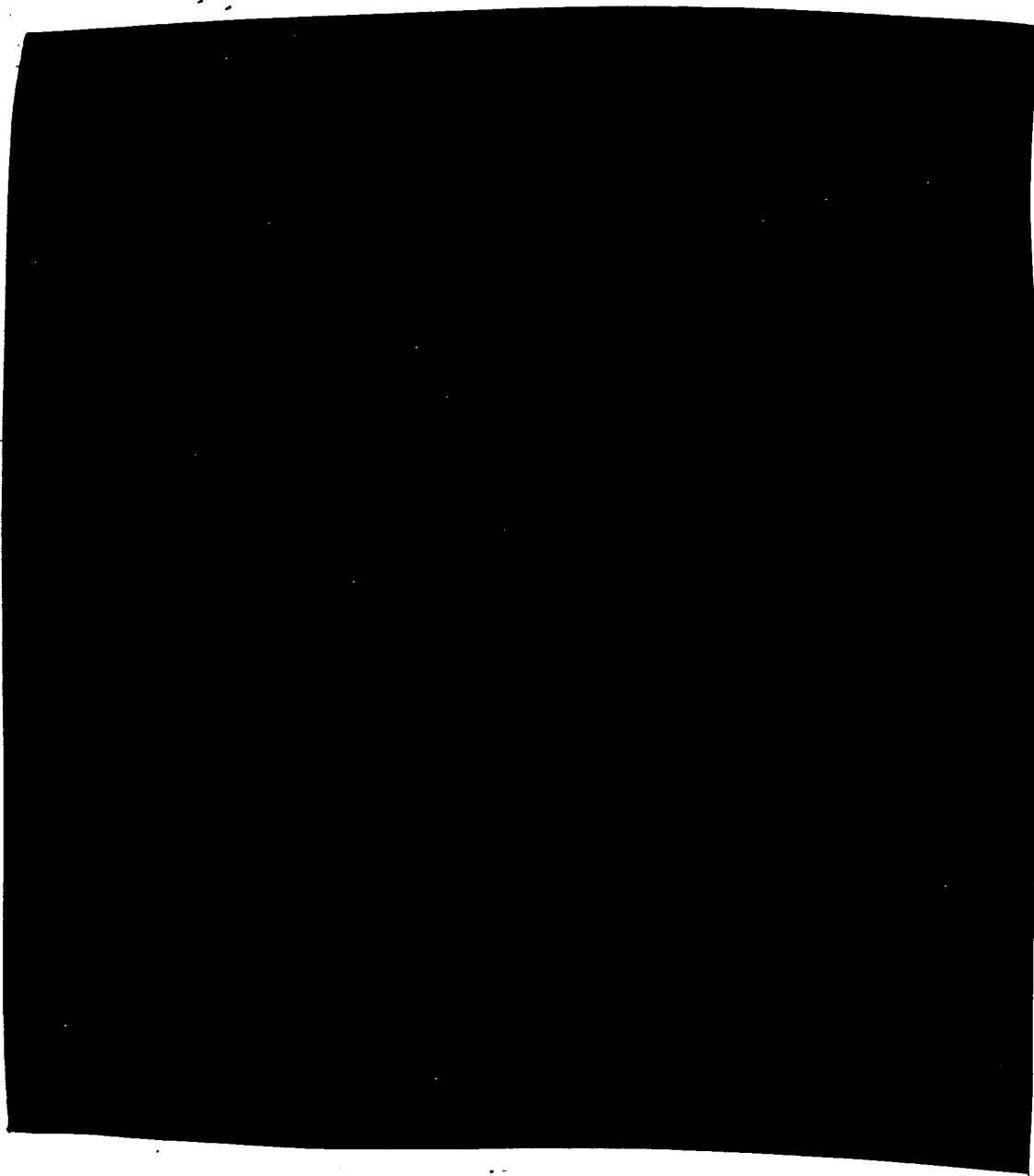
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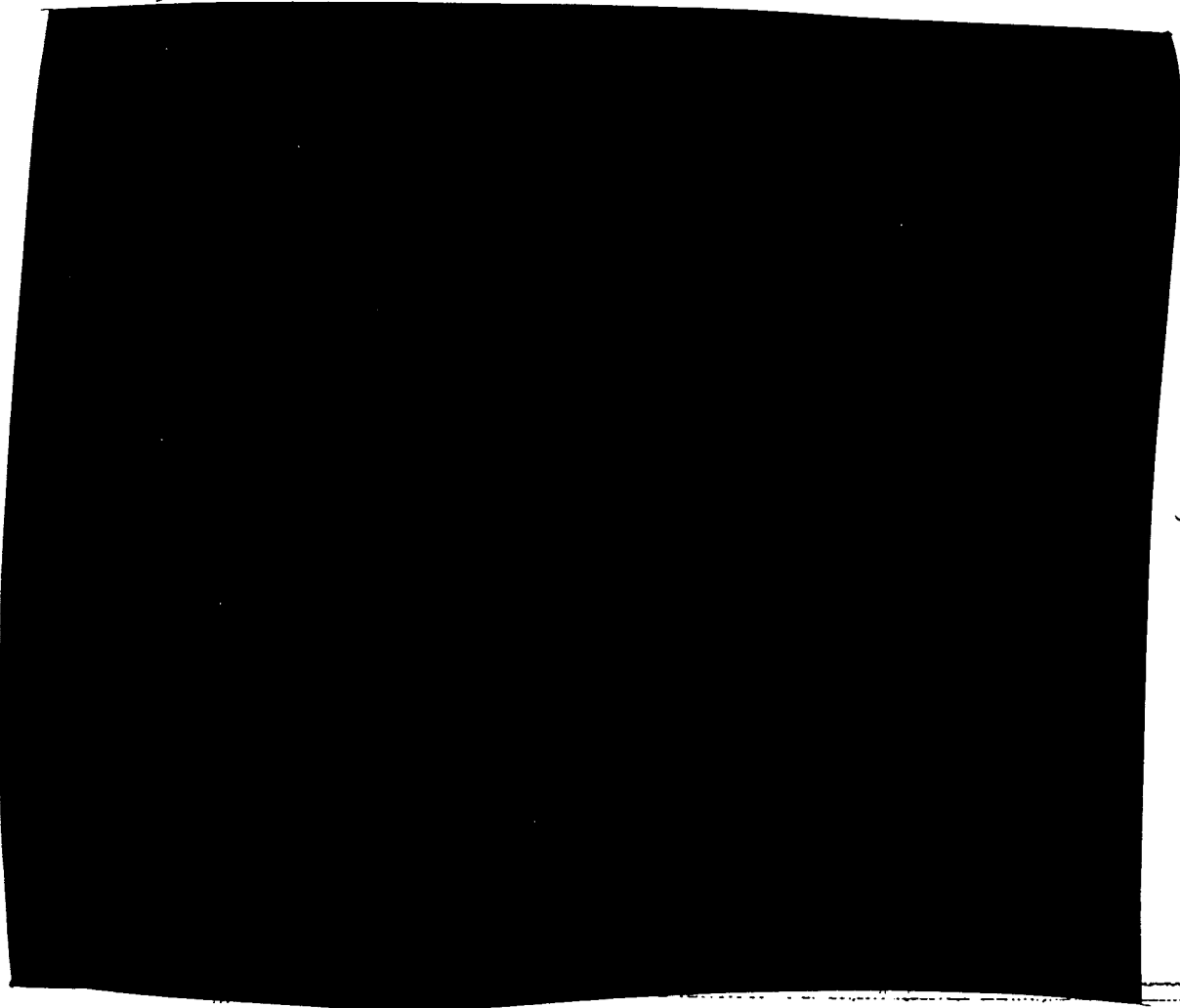
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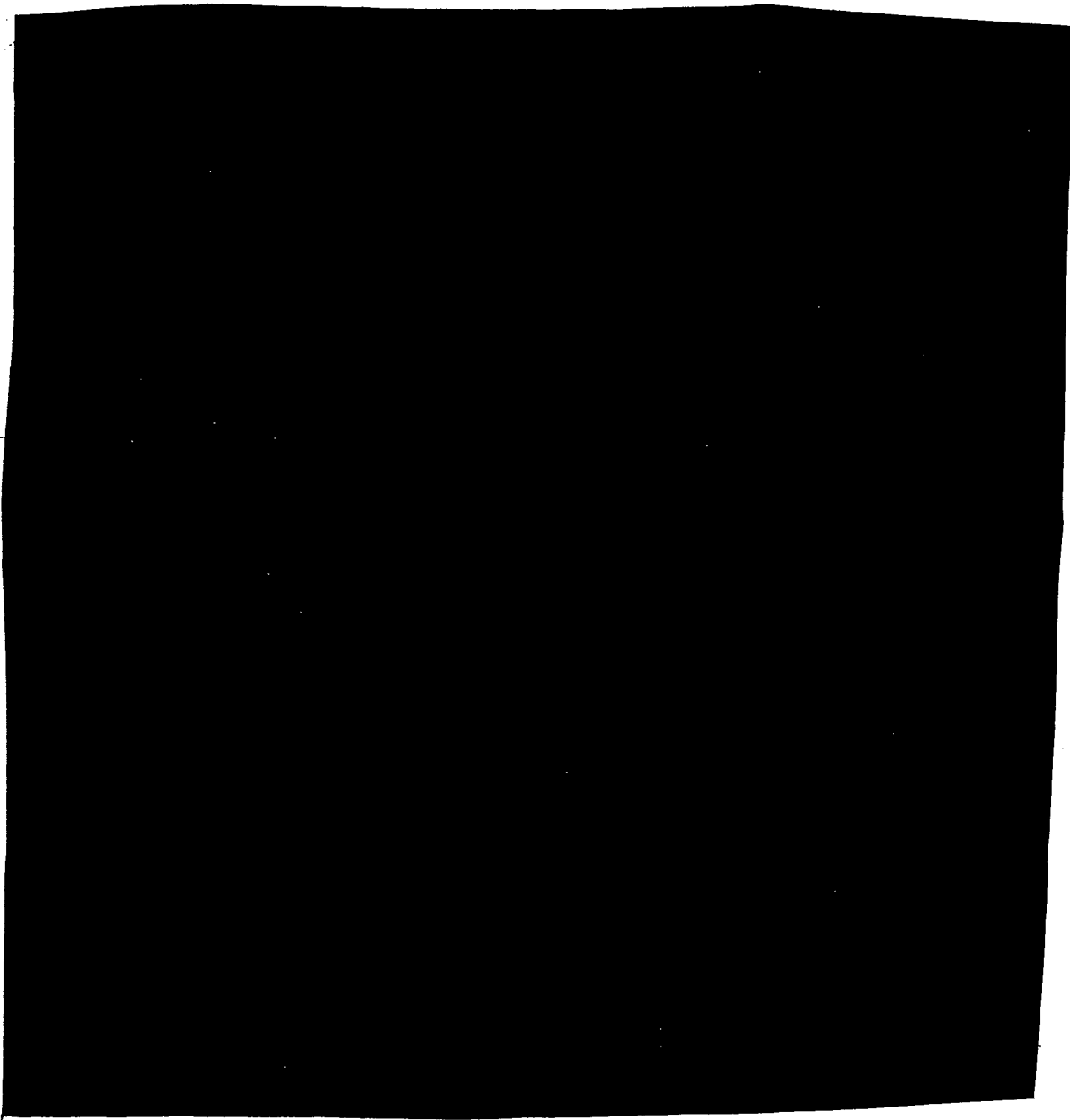
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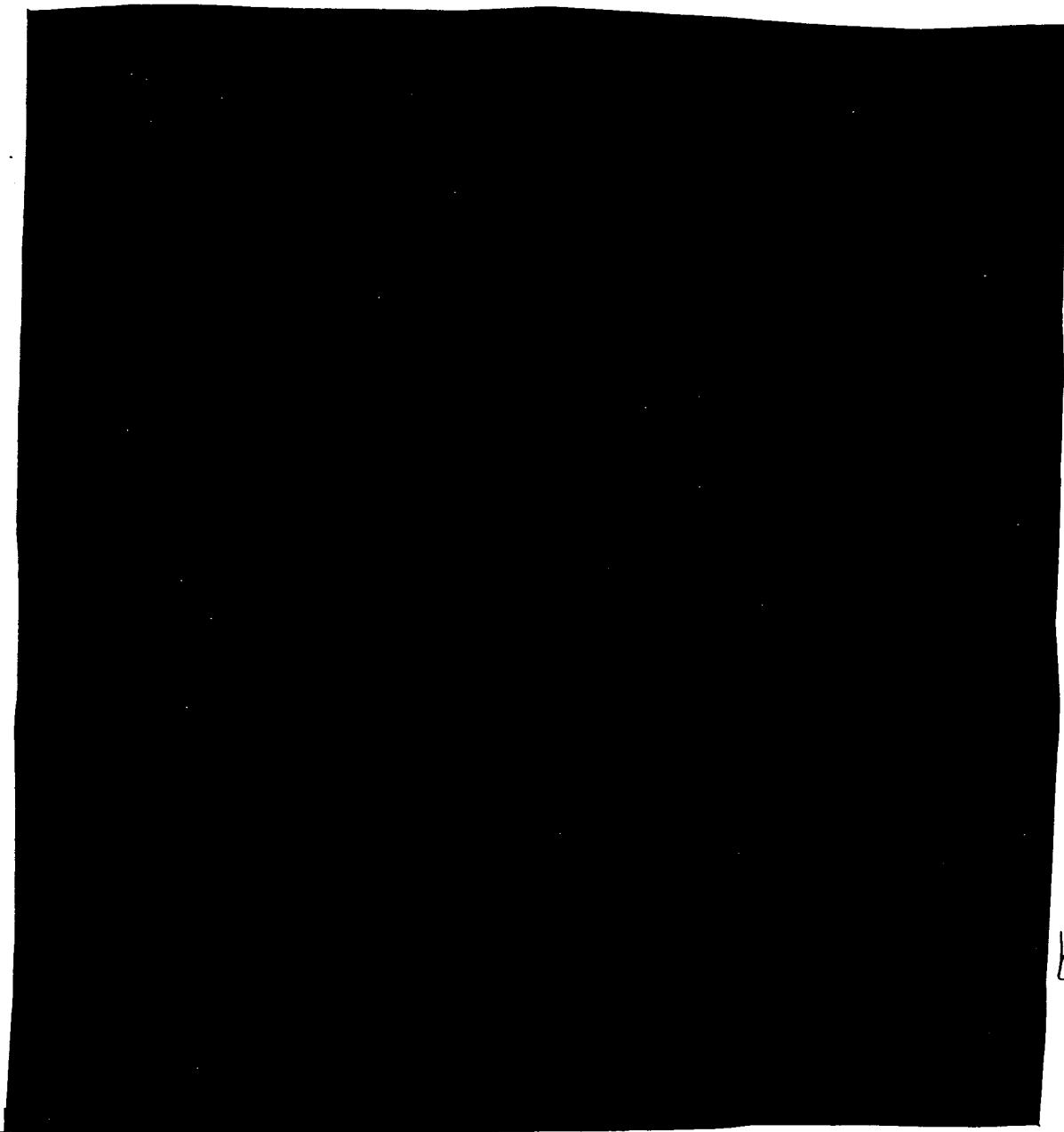
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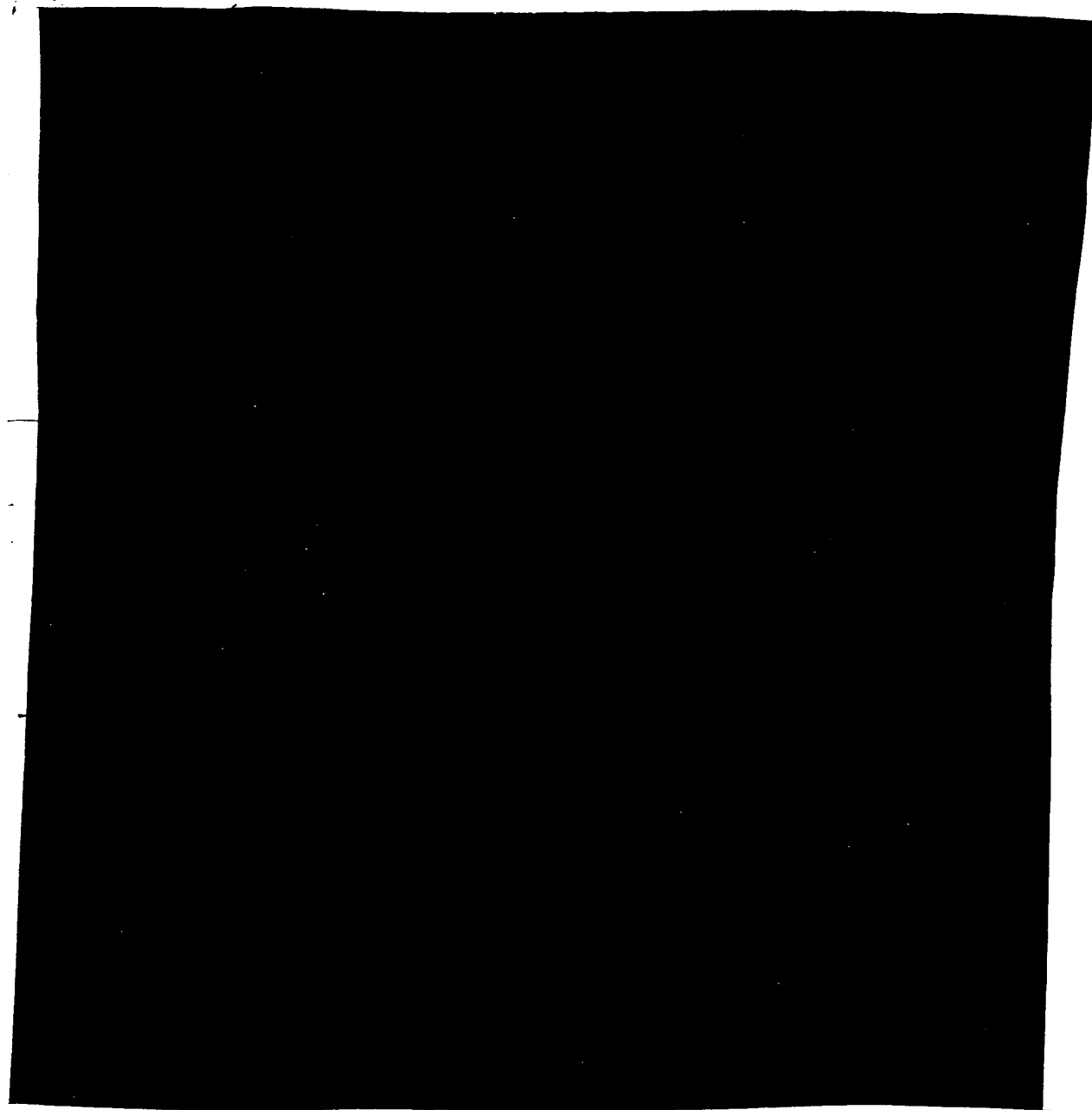
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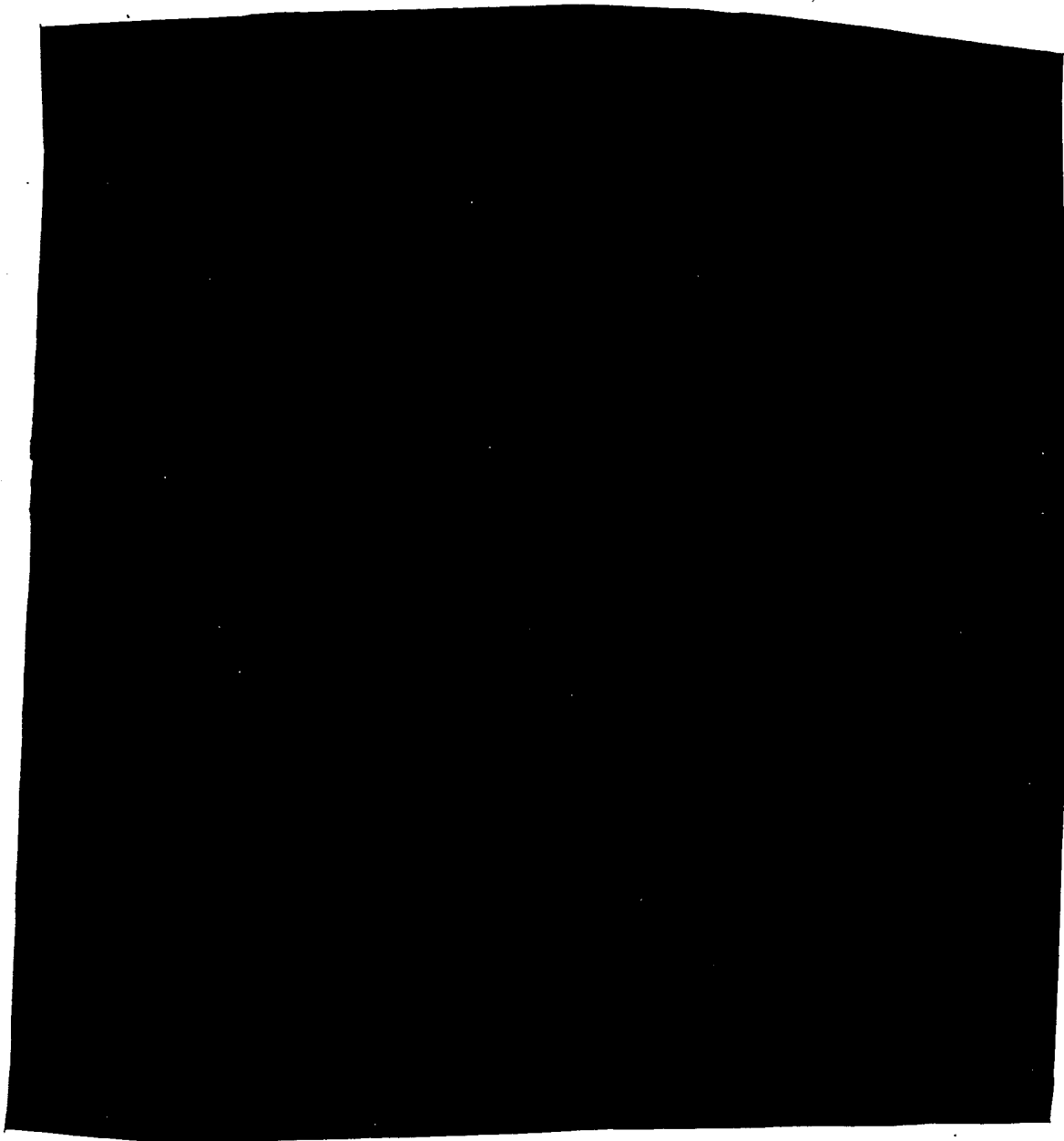


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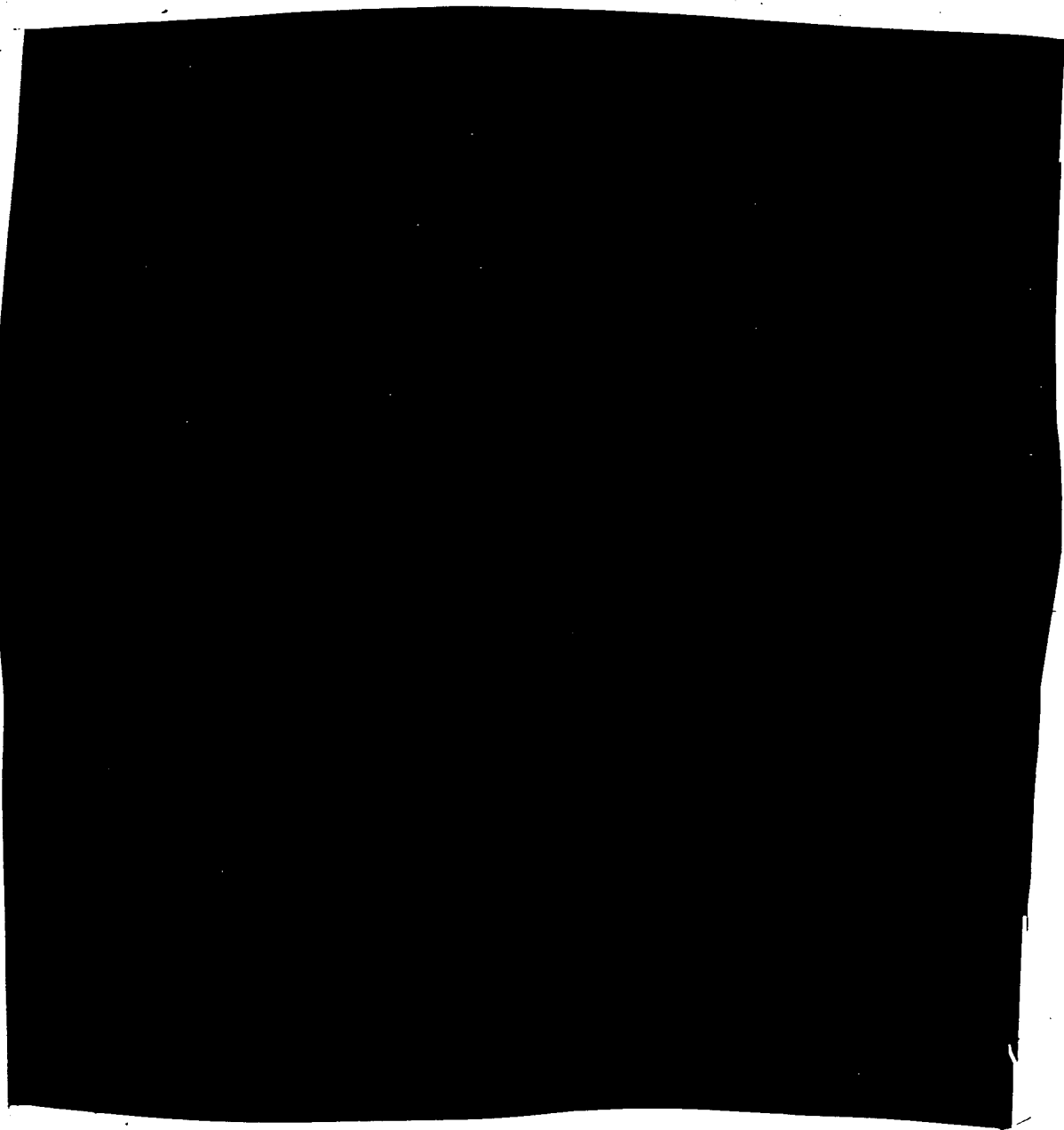
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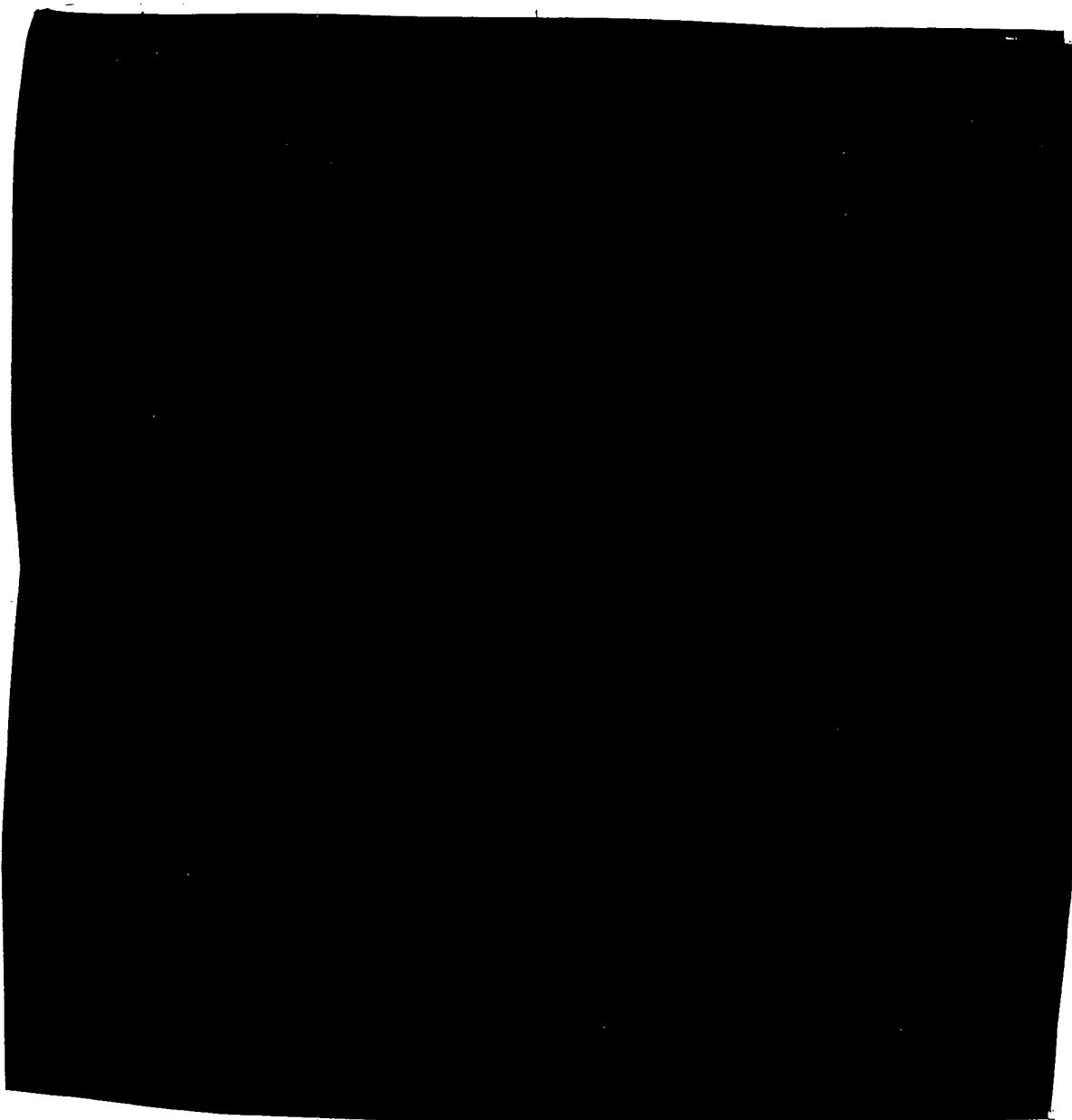
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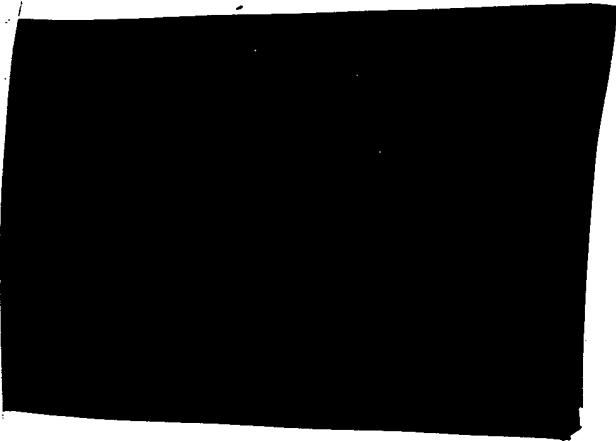
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**Nestor Paz Zamora Commission
in Bolivia: The Threat to US
Interests** b3

The Nestor Paz Zamora Commission demonstrated its capability to strike a US target in its bombing of the US Marine guard residence in La Paz on 12 October. The Commission's anti-imperialist rhetoric, the choice of a US target for its first attack, and reporting from the early stages of the investigation indicate that US interests in Bolivia—both official and commercial—are at increased risk from this "new" terrorist group. b3

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**Excerpts From the Nestor Paz Zamora
Commission First Manifesto**

While the great majority of workers and producers of Bolivia find ourselves in a subhuman condition of poverty and misery, economic exploitation and cultural oppression . . . corrupt leaders dedicate themselves to the . . . shameful surrender of our natural resources to the transnational imperialist companies, which divide among themselves the benefits of the empire and shamelessly assault the state financial resources that our nation has generated.

We are confronting the Empire of the north . . . It clashes with our economic interests, our society and the Andean and Bolivian culture. . . . We fight North American Imperialism.

In defense of dignity and national sovereignty, we demand of the government:

- The immediate expulsion of the North American [sic] Ambassador, Robert Gelbard . . .
 - The immediate retreat of Yankee troops . . .
 - The elimination of the "Interdiction" agreements signed by the presidents in Cartagena and . . . the infamous "Annex III" . . .
 - The expulsion of the transnational companies Tesoro and Occidental (both US oil companies), which enriched themselves with the oil that belongs to Bolivians . . .
 - . . . a sovereign policy with the mining and petroleum sectors and not denationalize them.
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The Threat to the United States

We believe the Nestor Paz Zamora Commission represents a major threat to US interests—both official and commercial—in Bolivia. The attack and the subsequent communiques from the group demonstrate that at least one of the group's primary targets is the United States, with the expressed goal of removing all

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Taken together with already existing threats to US interests in Bolivia from other leftist organizations and narcotics traffickers, the probability of further near-term attacks on US interests—~~should be considered high.~~ US commercial interests may be subject to extortion as well.

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The Commission's manifesto claims the group is the successor to the National Liberation Army (ELN), a small insurgent group largely eliminated by the Bolivian Army in the 1970s.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1990 ~~SECRET~~ b3

Below are described selected noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists or the use of terrorist tactics. These events have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included. ~~SECRET~~ b3

Western Europe

1 October

Turkey: Police, responding to armed robbery call at the Umraniye Monopoly sales depot, wound and capture three members of the Turkish Workers and Peasants Liberation Army (TIKKO) during shootout in Istanbul. Two other terrorists escaped and three policemen were injured. ~~SECRET~~ b3

2 October

United Kingdom: Police officers arrest two Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) terrorists near Stonehenge. The terrorists are believed responsible for the 30 July murder of Ian Gow. ~~SECRET~~ b3

6 October

Turkey: Parcel bomb explodes, killing Turkish secularist and Social Democratic Populist party official at her home in Ankara. The Islamic Movement and the Idealist Youth Colonel Fetih Army groups claimed responsibility. ~~SECRET~~ b3

9 October

Turkey: Separatist terrorists kill five civilians and injure another six during automatic gunfire and bombing raid on guard's homes in Kutlu village near Lice township. ~~SECRET~~ b3

10 October

Turkey: Gunmen shoot and kill Turkish National Intelligence Organization employee near Istanbul. TIKKO claimed responsibility. ~~SECRET~~ b3

11 October

Spain: Bomb explodes at Clangor Disco in Santiago De Compostela, killing three and injuring 49 others. The Guerrilla Army of the Free Galacian People claimed responsibility. ~~SECRET~~ b3

13 October

Northern Ireland: PIRA gunmen shoot and kill a Royal Ulster Constabulary officer and injure another while victims occupy an unmarked van in central Belfast. ~~SECRET~~ b3

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Middle East

12 October

West Bank: A suspected collaborator from Zubaba is abducted from his home and later is hanged by masked men. [REDACTED] b3

13 October

West Bank: Suspected collaborator from Kafr Zibad is kidnapped and later is killed by masked men. [REDACTED] b3

16 October

Gaza Strip: Masked youths shoot and seriously injure a suspected collaborator in Rafah. [REDACTED] b3

20 October

West Bank: Masked men abduct and kill two men suspected of collaboration in the Janin area. [REDACTED] b3

21 October

Israel: Palestinian kills three Israelis and wounds one in a knife attack in Jerusalem. [REDACTED] b3

Lebanon: Gunmen assassinate Lebanese Christian Dany Sham'un, his wife, and two sons at their residence in Ba'bda, Beirut. [REDACTED] b3

Latin America

6 October

Peru: Sendero Luminoso assassinates secretary of Huancayo Provincial Federation for the Defense of Human Rights in Huancayo. [REDACTED] b3

11 October

Bolivia: Bomb explodes at base of John F. Kennedy statue at train station in La Paz, injuring two persons. [REDACTED] b3

15 October

Peru: Three Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement terrorists take over Italian Ansa news agency in Lima and threaten personnel, forcing them to transmit propaganda communique. [REDACTED] b3

18 October

Peru: Sendero Luminoso dynamites wall that surrounds German Embassy in Lima, causing moderate damage but no injuries. [REDACTED] b3

South/East Asia

3 October

Philippines: Bomb explodes in main building of church-run university in Santo Tomas, injuring a professor. Rightwing military rebels are suspected. [REDACTED] b3

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4 October

Philippines: Ninoy Aquino International Airport security men discover and defuse powerful bomb among luggage in Northwest Airlines cargo warehouse. b3

6 October

Philippines: Powerful bomb explodes in front of Philippine Defense Department at Camp Aguinaldo, injuring one person and destroying two jeeps. Rightwing rebels are suspected. b3

14 October

India: Muslim militants attack residences of Hindus in Srinagar, killing six persons, including a physician and two women. b3

India: Terrorists shoot and kill three persons in Srinagar City, including former member of Legislative Assembly. b3

17 October

Thailand: Bomb explodes at Burmese Embassy in Bangkok, causing minor damage. There was no claim of responsibility. b3

India: Armed Sikh militants attack passenger train in Batala District, wounding six persons. b3

Africa

3 October

Pretoria: Homemade bomb explodes outside residence of US Ambassador in Waterkloof, causing minor damage to the guard post. b3

Zaire: Terrorist shoot and kill Dutch citizen at Nioki airfield near Kinshasa. Two German citizens accompanying him were wounded. b3

6 October

[REDACTED] b1, b3

10 October

Mozambique: Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) terrorists attack passenger train traveling from Komatipoort to Maputo, killing three persons and injuring 24 others. The train was derailed with a landmine. b3

Bangladesh: Arsonists set on fire US Embassy vehicles in front of US Cultural Center in Khakha. b3

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